

The Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1843.

Established
A. D. 1759.

THE Newport Mercury

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
J. H. BARBER.

No. 133, Thames Street.

Terms—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion.—All Advertisements, (except where an account is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

CP No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Single papers six cents, to be had at the Office.

STATIONERY.

Letter and Foolscap Paper, Ink, Black Sand, Wax, Wafers, Steel Pens, Quills, &c. &c. Just received and for sale at the Book Store of

J. H. BARBER.

Almanacks for 1843.

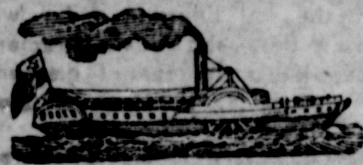
Farmers, and Rhode Island Almanacks, Just received and for Sale by

J. H. BARBER.

Winter Arrangement.

For Newport and Providence.

THE STEAMER



IOLAS,

CAPT. B. F. WOOLSEY.

Will on and after Nov. 21, 1842, leave Providence as follows:

From Providence every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 10 1/2 o'clock. From Newport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock.

FARE 75 CENTS.

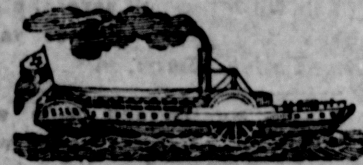
Passengers for New York can purchase tickets on board the Iolas without any extra charge. Passengers by the Accommodation Train from Boston, at 7 3/4 o'clock A. M. will arrive at Providence in time for Newport the same day.

Freight of all descriptions taken at reasonable prices.

Nov. 26

Winter Arrangement.

FOR NEW YORK
Via Stonington Rail Road.



On and after Tuesday, Nov. 22d. the RHODE ISLAND, will leave Stonington Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the usual hour, on the arrival of the train that leaves Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. [Nov. 26.]

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

John H. Clegg

SILK, COTTON, and WOOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Dye House, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Crapes, Merinos, Sattins, Circassians, Pongees, Bombazines, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet, yarns, merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, surtouts, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner Street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann M. Eddy, next north of the Perry Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley, Portsmouth.

February 19, 1842.

TAMARINDS.

Fresh and Good.

FOR Sale at the Variety Store of

T. STACY, Jr.

Feb. 11.

FOR SALE or TO LET.

And possession given the 25th of March next,

THAT pleasantly situated stand in Tiverton, R. I., by the Stone Bridge recently owned and occupied as a boarding-house by the late Captain George Lawton, deceased, containing about 25 acres of first rate land, an orchard of two acres of apples and other fruit trees, with a large two story dwelling house, well calculated for boarders, a good barn and other buildings, &c. The above premises are not surpassed by any for a summer retreat for Gentlemen and Ladies—for fishing, fowling and bathing—in short, there are but few such stands for making money, if properly conducted. For other information, call on the subscriber, in Portsmouth.

GARDNER THOMAS.

Portsmouth, Nov. 25, 1842.

The subscriber contemplates, in the event of not selling said premises, building a large addition to the house, 50 by 20 feet, to be occupied for a hall—also to make all necessary repairs for the accommodation of the tenant. G. T.

COMMERCIAL GARDEN

and NURSERY of

PARSONS & CO.

FLUSHING NEAR NEW YORK.

THE proprietors of this establishment offer for sale their usual assortment of Fruit and Forest Trees, ornamental and flowering plants, &c. Cherries and Peaches can be purchased of large size and unusually thrifty. Quinces by the thousand at reduced prices. Orders transmitted to the proprietors by mail, or left with Jeremiah Goodspeed, No. 87 Thames st. their Agent for Newport, will receive due attention.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife MARY M. BIGLEY, has left my bed and board without any cause, I am therefore, under the disagreeable necessity of forbidding all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting from this date

JOSHUA C. BIGLEY.

Newport, Feb. 11, 1843.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE subscriber having received from Nathaniel Dodge, 2d, of New Shoreham, an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, hereby requests all persons having claims against said Dodge to present them within 6 months from the date hereof, and those indebted to him, to make immediate payment.

DANIEL BROWN,
Newport, Dec. 17.] Assignee.

A Farm To Let.

THE subscriber will let for the ensuing year, his farm in Middletown, late the residence of Joseph Anthony dec. This farm contains 100 acres, and is situated about 4 1/2 miles from Newport. A considerable portion of the rent will be wanted in the produce of the farm, delivered at the house of the subscriber, in Newport at the market prices of Produce.—No hay or corn fodder will be permitted to be carried off from the farm.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.
Dec. 24.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the estate of

JOHN TOMPKINS,

late of Newport, Block Maker, dec., requests all persons having any demands against said estate, to present them to him for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

CHARLES GYLES, Adm'r.
Newport, Jan. 14, 1842.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives notice that he has been appointed and is qualified as Administrator on the estate of

JAMES TAGGART,

late of Middletown dec., and requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands to present the same.

SAMUEL CLARKE TAGGART.
Middletown, Feb. 4.] Adm'r.

COAL.

10,000 TONS, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The subscribers have first quality Lehigh Coal, from the Sugar Loaf mines, on a wharf at Williamsburgh, opposite the city of New York, where vessels of any draft of water can load.

J. & N. BRIGGS,
40 South st. New York.
Nov. 26.—1m.

Meteorological Diary

FOR FEBRUARY, 1843.

Thermo's	WINDS.	GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.
1 40 44 34	NE SW	Rain & Snow Clear
2 28 30 10	SW	Clear Clear Clear
3 10 23 28	NE	Clear Cloudy Cloudy
4 24 32 30	SW	Clear Clear Clear
5 30 32 34	NE	Cloudy Snow Rain
6 24 26 18	W SW	Clear Clear Clear
7 10 18 13	NE	Clear & Cold
8 15 20 16	NW NW	Clear Clear Cloudy
9 10 20 16	NW	Clear Clear Cloudy
10 7 30 24	SW NE	Clear Cloudy Cloudy
11 35 44 32	SE SW	Rain Rain Clear
12 24 34 24	NW	Clear Clear Clear
13 18 24 22	NE	Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy
14 24 30 32	NE	Snow all day
15 20 22 30	NE SW	Snow Snow Clear
16 10 24 16	NW	Clear and pleasant
17 11 24 20	NW SW	Clear Clear Cloudy
18 10 22 20	SW SW	Clear Cloudy Cloudy
19 24 32 28	NE	Clear Cloudy Rain
20 30 42 34	NW NE	Cloudy Clear Cloudy
21 28 26 24	NE NW	Snow Snow Clear
22 30 32 30	SW SE	Cloudy Cloudy Snow
23 15 24 20	W NW	Clear Clear Clear
24 18 31 24	NW	do do do
25 15 35 30	SW	do do do
26 20 36 34	NW	do do do
27 26 34 26	NW	do do do
28 20 35 32	NW SW	Clear Clear Cloudy

Mean average of this Month, 24 70
Mean do. of Feb. last Year, 35 71
Mean do. of Feb. 1828, the warmest, 38 68
Mean do. of Feb. 1837, the coldest, 22 75
Mean do. of Feb. 1837, the coldest, 22 75
Average of 3 Winter months this year 30 82
do do last year 33 85

REMARKS.—The month has been an old fashioned Winter Month, the ground has been covered all the Month with snow and ice, and we have had better sleighing than for some years past. Providence river has not been closed so as to prevent the passage of the steamboats that ply in the bay.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT No. 132.

A LOT of New Style Palm Leaf Prints, very low by

J. M. COOK & CO.

Newport, Jan. 7, 1843.

Medicated Lozenges.

Prepared by Doct. Fales of Boston.

The following kinds just received.
COUGH, and DYSENTERY,
CAMPION and WORM.
These Lozenges stand unrivalled of any now in use having restored to health all who have taken them for any of the Complaints for which they are intended.
They are for sale at STACY'S Confectionary and Variety Store, by the Doz. or single Box.
Newport Sept. 10.

SELLING OFF.

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SELLING off at reduced prices, preparatory to purchasing a new assortment in the Spring, at No. 132, by

J. M. COOK & CO.

N. SWEET.

HAS RETURNED from Boston again, with a remarkable cheap lot of Dry Goods from the late auctions and best importers.—All who wish to get a great deal for a little money will do well, before they make their purchases, to call at the OLD CHEAP STAND, and there they will find the real bargains;—such as Flannels, Diapers, very cheap Calicoes, Mouslin de Laines, Umbrellas for only 75 cents, Carpets, Rugs, and Red figured Bookings; 4-4 Sheetings 6, 8, 10, 12 1/2 cts per yard, Merino Cloth, Alpines, plain and figured Silk, Table Covers & Linnen Table Cloths, Blue Camblet, old fashion Brown Silk Bandannas, Calicoes, Prints, Mouslin and Lawns, cheap Indispensables, Booties with Soles and Stockings all together; Braces, Beed Purses and Bags, childrens Socks, Shawls a variety; Cotton, Wollen, Silk and Merino Hose; blue, black and white Yarn, handsome cheap lot of dark winter Ribbons; childrens Silk Hdkfs; Linnen Cambric Hdkfs.; Cotton Flannels, Drilling, striped Shirts; Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Guernsey Frocks.

Cheap Rose and Whitney

BLANKETS.

BONNETS—English Willow, & Florence Braid. With a great variety of other articles not mentioned, and all will be sold

CHEAP.

Newport, Oct. 29, 1842.—3w.

Executrix's Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

HANNAH WEAVER,

late of Newport, single woman, dec., are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

ANN WEAVER, Ex'x.
Newport, Jan. 2, 1843.

Select Tales.

THE BROWN MUG.

BY SERA SMITH.

RETURNING from a pedestrian excursion to the Notch of the White Hills, that wonderful gorge which makes the traveller, the first time he approaches it, stop and hold his breath, and look up to the mountains on the right hand and on the left, and down the deep valley that sweeps away below him, and feel, if he never did before, an overpowering sense of the might and majesty of the eternal. We had wandered down the valley of the clear, swiftly-flowing Saco; had tarried a few hours at the beautiful village of Fryeburg; had been into the little museum attached to the academy, and tried to hold at arm's length the long gun that shot the Indian Chief Paugus. The sight of this gun gave us a strong desire to behold the scene of that memorable and tragical conflict, where the brave Lovewell and his devoted followers, in the heart of the wilderness, fifty miles from any white inhabitants, fought through the long summer day with Paugus and his warriors, till but few on either side were left to tell the news of that bloody encounter. The place was scarcely a mile distant, and, taking a guide, we repaired to the spot. How could we do otherwise, when we called to mind the ballad, that has embalmed the memory of that unfortunate but heroic little band.

"With footsteps slow shall travellers go,
Where Lovewell's Pond shines clear and bright,
And mark the place where those are laid
Who fell in Lovewell's bloody fight."

So says the old ballad. The name of the bard is lost, but he was a true prophet; travellers do go and visit Lovewell's pond, and we went among the rest. We stood on its quiet margin and had the various scenes of the battle pointed out to us; the place of ambush, the onset, the retreat to the water's edge, and the very spot where Chamberlain is supposed to have stood when he levelled his long fowling piece and brought Paugus down.—As saith again the old ballad—

"'Twas Paugus led the Pequot tribe;
As runs the fox, would Paugus run,
As howls the wild wolf would he howl,
A large bear-skin had Paugus on.
But Chamberlain of Dunstable,
One whom a savage ne'er shall slay,
Met Paugus by the water's side,
And shot him dead upon that day."

We stood and mused awhile upon the melancholy fate of Lovewell, and Wyman and Frye, and their brave companions in arms, and then turned silently away and pursued our rambles down the valley of the Saco.

We had been upon our excursion about a week, sometimes camping out in the woods, and sometimes emerging into an opening and stopping at some farm house to pass the night, when we found ourselves, one afternoon, approaching a small but tidy looking dwelling not many miles from Saco village. The place looked inviting, and our stock of provisions was low.

"Come, Joe," said I, "let us try our luck here for something to eat."

"Agreed," said Joe, "for I begin to feel as hungry as a bear."

The house stood a few rods from the road, and as we turned up the lane that led to it, we were suddenly challenged by a little sandy colored dog, which came running toward us, growling and barking furiously, showing his teeth and bristling the hair on his shoulders like a young wolf.

"Let us shoot him," said Joe, "and go about our business." And he actually began to make a motion to that effect, for he had a little touch of the harum-scarum about him; but I forbid it at once, and told him to put up his rifle. At that moment and old lady appeared at the door and called Jowler stoutly away, who readily obeyed her and retreated behind the hedge.

"Good woman," said I, as we came up to the door, "will you allow us to rest a half hour in your cottage?"

"Oh, certainly, an hour and a half if you've a mind," said the old lady, looking at us sharply through her spectacles. "Come, come in; my door is never closed against a civil caller."

With that we followed the old lady into her little parlor, which was furnished in the most simple and plain mode of country life, but exhibiting, in a marked degree, an air of neatness and comfort.—The chairs she handed us were round, straight posts, with high backs, and the seats woven from the back of the elm finely stripped and twisted. The uncarpeted floor looked white and clean enough for a table. A few ordinary pictures hung round the room, which bore such decided marks of age that I at once inferred that they were relics of generations that had gone by. A single oaken chair of antique appearance, somewhat elaborately carved, stood against the wall between the two front windows, and over

it hung a small looking-glass in an oaken frame, that looked as though it might have reflected the faces of several successive generations.

A modest-looking, fair-faced girl, apparently about sixteen, sat in the corner of the room with sewing work in her hands as we entered. She rose and courted us with evident diffidence, and resumed her work.

"Good woman," said I, "would it be convenient for you to furnish us with a bit of a lurch? Anything at hand—no matter what—we have been in the woods all day, and have not yet dined."

"To be sure," said the old lady, "such as we have shall be at your service in a few minutes. We've nothing very dainty or very nice; but if you really have an appetite for a plain dish, perhaps Sally can pick up something that will answer the purpose. Come, Sally," continued the old lady, addressing the young girl with the sewing work, "set out the table, and see if you can't get a mouthful or two of something for the gentlemen to eat."

As Sally rose and left the room, the eyes of the old lady followed her with doating fondness.

"That's my granddaughter," said she, as the door closed; "she has lived with me ever since she was four years old; and though I say it myself, there isn't a nicer girl in the whole State of Maine—always ready and willing—and so kind, and always at work. She can get a meal of victuals as well as ever I could in my life, and better than I can now, in my old age. There's nothing about the house but what she knows how to do."

"She has been fortunate," said I, "to be brought up by such a grandmother." "Well, I don't know," said the old lady; "it seems as if some children take to goodness naturally. I never had the least trouble with her—nothing but to tell her what to do, and she always did it."

"But she is not all your family?" said I.

"Yes," said the old lady, with a sigh, "she and I have lived alone here now going on three years; ever since my poor husband died—Heaven rest his soul! his body rests under that willow you see from the window yonder, in the lot. For the last two years of his life he suffered a painful, lingering illness. And to see how that child waited upon him for two whole years, almost as it were day and night, was enough to melt the heart of Pharaoh. An angel from Heaven couldn't have done more than she did!"

By this time Sally came in again, and began to spread the table. The day was warm, and I asked for a glass of water.

"May be," said the old lady, "you might like a glass of our small-beer, made of sarsaparilla and a few greens we get in the woods?"

I thanked her, and she told Sally to bring some.

"Sally, my child," said the old lady, as her grand-daughter was going out of the door.

Sally turned round. The old lady pointed to a little cupboard door in the corner of the room. Sally, who seemed readily to understand the signal, went to the cupboard, opened the door, took down a large brown earthen mug, and went out. Instantly she returned, and placed the mug full of beer upon the table, with a couple of tumblers. We filled the tumblers, and drank some of the most delightful beverage we ever tasted. We could not help drinking it; upon which the old lady urged us to take some more, adding that we need not be afraid to drink what we liked of it, for it was not only harmless, but very wholesome. We renewed our draught; and in lifting and setting down the mug, I was struck with its peculiar appearance, and took it up and began to examine it. On glancing at the old lady, I perceived an expression of pleasure on her countenance.

"Pardon me, madam," said I, "but I think you have a choice article in this mug."

"It is a choice article," said the old lady; "it's a mug that we set a great deal by, in our family. We don't make much common use of it; but when we have company come in, and particularly strangers I like to set it before them, for it is in some degree a record of our family history."

I still held the mug in my hand, and had discovered a crowned head stamped upon it, and the name of King William.

"Ah! then this is an ancient affair, is it?" said I; "but it can't be as old as King William—can it, though?"

"Yes, I believe it is," said the old lady; "it has been in our family about a hundred and fifty years."

"Is it possible?" said I; "then it must have witnessed some interesting scenes in its day?"

"It has, indeed," said the old lady; "sit down a few minutes, while Sally is bringing in your lunch, and I'll give you a short account of its history."

I thanked her heartily, and took my seat.

"That mug, which we commonly call King William," said the old lady, "because it bears King William's image and

name, about a hundred and fifty years ago belonged to my great-grandfather, whose name was Humphrey Scamman. His youngest son, Samuel, was my grandfather; and when I was a child, I have many and many a time sat on his knee, and heard him tell the story of the brown mug, and about being carried away by the Indians. In those days—that is, when my grandfather was a little boy, there were but few white inhabitants in this part of the country, and they lived in constant fear of being killed or carried off by the Indians. A few families were settled round the Saco falls, and a few scattered about in other places. They had built a strong fort on the south side of the river, a little below where the village now stands, to which the inhabitants in the vicinity, on any alarm of the approach of Indians, fled for security; and those who were so fortunate as to reach it, escaped without injury. Mr. Humphrey Scamman, my great-grandfather, lived on the north side of the river, a mile or two below the fort, toward the river's mouth. One day while he was at work with his older son, upon a piece of marsh, some ways from the house. Samuel, my grandfather, was then about ten years old, and remained at the house with his mother. Samuel's mother called him, and told him his poor father and brother were at work hard in the field, and the day was hot, and she wished they had a good mug of her new beer. Samuel at once said he would go and carry some to them; and his mother took that same brown mug—that same King William mug, standing there now on that table, and filled it with beer, and sent Samuel away with it to the field. He had been gone but a very few minutes, when he came running, breathless with terror, into the house, and crying out, 'Mother! mother! the Indians are coming! I see them coming down the hill in the edge of the woods, and they are coming right this way!' In all his fright, he still held the mug of beer in his hands, which he now placed on a shelf in the back part of the room.

"Oh, mother, let us fasten the doors," said Samuel, "or they'll come in and kill us."

"No, child," said his mother, "if we fasten the doors so they can't open them, they'll set fire to the house, and burn us up in it. The only way is, let them come in, and take our chance."

In a moment more a dozen stout savages were at the door, and came grimly stalking into the house with their weapons of war in their hands. After reaching the house, and helping themselves to such things as they liked, and emptying a couple of feather beds and taking the ticks for bags to carry away their booty, they demanded of the woman where her husband was. She refused to inform them. They then told her, they would kill her and the boy at once; but if she would tell them where her husband was, they would not hurt any of them. This induced her to tell where her husband and other son were at work in the field. The Indians took Mrs. Scamman and Samuel with them, and started for the field which had been pointed out to them. Here they succeeded also in making prisoners of Mr. Humphrey Scamman and his son James. Another party of Indians at this time came up, and the whole proceeded up the river, intending to capture all the whites they could find, and carry them prisoners to Canada, where they would receive a reward from the French—France at that time being at war with England.

They would probably have succeeded in taking many more prisoners than they did, and perhaps have taken the fort itself, had not a fortunate circumstance given reasonable alarm at the falls. A boy by the name of Robinson was passing with a team near the marsh where Mr. Scamman was captured, and discovered the Indians in time to make his escape.—He mounted the horse that was attached to his team, taking his garters for a bridle and rode with full speed up the river till he came to Gray's point, a little below the present village, and swam his horse across to Cow Island. Here he left his horse, plunged into the river and swam the remaining channel himself, flew to the point as fast as possible and immediately fired the alarm gun.

Most of the men of the settlement were away in the fields at work, and many of them at a considerable distance. The women and children, with the feeble old men, fled into the fort as fast as they could, where they had waited but a short time before the Indians made their appearance on the opposite side of the river, and seemed to be preparing to come across to attack the fort. In this emergency the women arrayed themselves in men's clothing, put on men's hats, and with muskets in their hands paraded themselves about in different parts of the fort where they could best be seen by the enemy.—The Indians, deceived by this formidable array of forces, concluded the men of the settlement were all in the fort and well armed, and that it would be useless to at-

tempt an attack. They accordingly in a short time retired, carrying with them the family of Mr. Scamman, and a few other prisoners they had taken among the scattering settlements.

It isn't worth while to stop to tell now, how much the prisoners suffered in their long and tedious journey through the woods to Canada; how they slept on the ground at night with hemlock boughs for their beds, and often travelled all day on foot without a mouthful of food.

A year passed away, and nothing had been heard of Humphrey Scamman or his family; and the people on the Saco had given them up for dead. The Indians occasionally continued their hostile invasions through the year, so that the inhabitants on the river dared not venture far from the fort, and when they found it necessary to labor in the field they kept loaded arms by their sides. But this year, on account of peace taking place between France and England, many of the prisoners in Canada, who had been captured in the English colonies by the Indians, obtained their liberty and returned home. And one day the people on the Saco were greatly surprised and rejoiced at seeing Mr. Scamman and his family, with several others who had been supposed to be lost, make their appearance among them. After stopping at the fort long enough to partake of refreshments, and relate in a hurried manner the principal events of the year, Mr. Scamman was in haste to go and ascertain the condition of his homestead. None of the inhabitants could give him much information respecting it, for not one had visited it since the capture of the family; a fact showing in a striking manner how closely they had been confined to certain limits through fear of the Indians. One of the neighbors indeed told him that he had been down the river about a month before, so far that he could see the house, and that it was still standing and looked very much as it used to. Even this amount of information was received by the returning family with great joy, and with eager haste they started for "that dear hut, their home," followed by half a dozen others who volunteered to accompany them.

They crossed the river, and walked thoughtfully down the river road, till they came out of the woods into the little opening that gave them a full view of their former habitation. They instinctively stopped and gazed a minute or two in silence. Mrs. Scamman turned her head away, for her eyes were filled with tears and her face crimsoned with emotion.—The sight once more of home, that dear home where she had passed so many happy days, bringing up at once its thousand and heart-rending recollections, now mingled and shaded with the trials and sufferings of the past year, went at once to the inmost fountain of her heart, and her feelings gushed forth with all the truth and freedom of childhood. The boys too wept and laughed in the same breath. "There were the tears of joy, for the trials of life had not yet left the rust of sorrow upon their hearts. Mr. Scamman was a hardy, iron-nerved man, but even his chin quivered, as he said, "come, wife, let us go to the house and see, if there is anybody there to let us in."

The party proceeded on, and approached the door of the dwelling. Everything about it was noiseless and motionless as the abode of the dead. Mr. Scamman lifted the latch and they all went in.—Almost the first thing that met their eyes was the old house-cat, seated upon the window-sill at the back part of the house and looking out of the window.—Gray tabby had lived with them four or five years; and the idea that she had stuck by the homestead and kept house alone during the whole long year of their absence, at once affected them very sensibly. At first tabby looked wild and sat out to run away; but when Mrs. Scamman called her, the creature instantly recognized her voice, and turned round and ran toward her. She stopped a moment and looked up in her mistress' face; and when Mrs. Scamman patted her on the head, she cried out almost like a young child; licked her hand, pressed round and round her feet, leaped upon her clothes and purred, and showed such signs of joy and affection, that it brought tears to the eyes of most of the company.

They now looked about the house.—There were the heaps of feathers which the Indians had emptied out of the beds upon the floor, and there were broken articles of furniture which they had thrown here and there, all lying as they had been left on that fearful day. Presently Samuel stepped along to the shelves in the corner of the room, when he suddenly clasped his hands, and called out with great glee, "Oh, mother, here is the very mug of beer that I was carrying out to father that day when the Indians came." They all ran and looked, and there it was, sure enough. They tasted of the beer; it was rather stale, it is true; but there it was, and the mug was more than half full, notwithstanding all the hot days and all the cold days that it had been standing there through the whole year. Mr. Scamman took the mug and looked at it, and said he.

"Samuel, now this mug shall be yours, and do you keep it as long as you live, to remember the Indians by."

"And grandfather did keep it as long as he lived, and when he died he left it to my father, and when father died he left it to me. And that's the story of the King William mug that stands on the table, there, before you," said the old lady; "so now set up and take your lunch, for Sally's got it all ready."

"And pray, good woman," said I,

what do you intend to do with the mug when you have done with it?"

"I?" said the old lady; "when my time comes, and it won't be long, I shall leave the mug to Sally."

We seated ourselves at table.

"I don't know," said the old lady, "as you will find much of anything that you can eat."

"I never knew a more groundless fear in my life," said I, glancing round the table, for indeed a more inviting lunch I never sat down to. There delicious slices of cold beef's tongue, a rich dish of fried ham and eggs, bread of the very best quality, soft milk biscuit, with the freshest and sweetest butter I ever tasted, cup custards, and a perfect gem of an apple-pie with rich old cheese. Then there was the brown mug full of excellent beer, and the way the whole was served up was the most perfect pattern of taste and neatness I ever beheld. In short, we ate a very hearty dinner. During the operation of eating, I observed that Joe's eyes wandered very often across the room and rested on Sally, who had again taken her sewing and was seated by the window. Having finished our repast, we prepared to depart. I tried to make the old lady accept of money for the trouble we had caused her, but she seemed hurt, and utterly refused. We gave them a parting blessing, and went on our way. We walked side by side Joe and I, I think nearly a mile without speaking a word. At last said I.

"Joe, you seem to be wrapped up very close in some sort of deep cogitation or other; what are you thinking about?"

"I'm thinking," said Joe, "if ever I get married, I mean my oldest son shall inherit the Brown Mug."

NOTE.—The story of the brown mug, with most of the other incidents in this sketch, is no fiction, but the simple truth.

Bg Mail.

COM. BALLARD.—We learn that the President of the United States has revoked the sentence of the Naval Court Martial under which Commodore Ballard was suspended from command for the period of twelve months.

Bak. American.

The Pennsylvania Enquirer of Saturday, says:

"Money can readily be obtained in Philadelphia, on first rate business paper, at 6 per cent., and in some instances it has been done at 5. The week closes with rather more animation in business. Very little country money coming in, and the rates have consequently improved.—The stock market during the week was more active, and the aspect generally is somewhat more encouraging. Good stocks are eagerly sought for at advanced prices."

BREACH OF PROMISE.—In a case of breach of promise, recently tried in Canandaigua, the injured damsel Mary Conrad obtained from the gallant jury a verdict of eight thousand dollars damages against the false swain, Joshua B. Williams.

REFUDIATION IN FLORIDA.—The Legislative Council of Florida has decided by a large majority that the Territory is not bound to pay the bonds issued under the authority of a previous Legislature. The doctrine of repudiation is recognized in its broadest sense, and another instance of voluntary self-abasement is offered for the consideration of the civilized world.

Mr. Floyd offered a protest, in the name of his constituents, against this disgraceful transaction; but it was not allowed to be spread upon the journals. The repudiating resolutions were carried by a vote of 22 to 4. Those who voted against them were Messrs. Cronmartin, De la Rosa, Floyd, and Knowles. They deserve to have their names handed down as bright and shining lights in a season of darkness and gloom.—N. O. Bee.

SETTLEMENT OF FLORIDA.—The Jacksonville Tropical Plant, of the 23d ult., cautions emigrants against settling on the southern and eastern peninsula of Florida until they are fully assured that the land which they intend to occupy is not covered by some Spanish grant or other claim, as it will prevent much future difficulty.

NEW ORLEANS.—The election for Mayor of the city of New Orleans, which a fortnight since resulted in the success of William Freret, the Whig candidate, by a majority of three hundred and fifteen votes, being (according to the Bee) a larger majority than was ever before given to a Whig for that office.

Revolution in Astronomical Science.—Mr. Young, a member of Congress from Vermont, has published in the Washington Intelligencer, a long communication, in which the writer proposes to revolutionize the received theories of the astronomers of the day, and to demonstrate the problem of the quadrature of the circle. He is said to be a man of great mathematical and scientific attainments; and he intends to publish a work, he says, sustaining the boldness of his assertion.

MAINE SENATOR.—The Legislature of Maine has elected Hon. John Fairfield, Governor of the State, to be Senator in Congress in place of Mr. Williams. He received all the votes in the Senate, and 112 in the House. Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden had 40 votes, and there were five scattering.

Twenty-Seventh Congress, THIRD SESSION.

IN SENATE, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, Mr. Evans, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill from the House for the re-issuance of Treasury Notes; also the bill prohibiting extra payments in certain cases, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The bill for the relief of Amos Kendall, was read a third time and passed. The bill reducing postage so as to make them accord with decimal coin, also passed to be engrossed.

The bill from the House for establishing a commercial intercourse with China was brought in and placed on the calendar. The Fortification bill was debated, amended, and passed to be engrossed. The Naval bill after having been discussed in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate. The bill regulating Franking and reducing that privilege, was discussed and laid on the table.—29 to 80.

The bill relating to the publishing of the debates was, on motion of Mr. Woodbury, passed over. This is considered as defeating the bill.

In the House, the General Appropriation Bill was considered. Most of the amendments were concurred in. The bill was then passed and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Cushing, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up for consideration the bill to provide for carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington on the 9th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

The bill was debated by Mr. McKen on opposition to the treaty, and by Mr. Cushing, who ably defended it, and also by other members.

The bill was finally reported to the House, read a third time and passed by a vote of 137 to 37.

IN SENATE, on Wednesday, March 1, after a variety of unimportant business during the morning hour, the bill to refund to Massachusetts her disbursements during the last War was taken up, and, after discussion at some length, passed—yeas 26, nays 19.

The bill to extend for ten years the charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia, after the rejection (yeas 27, nays 16,) of a motion by Mr. Allen to lay the bill on the table, was passed—yeas 26, nays 17.

The Senate, after being occupied at some length in the consideration and passage of numerous private bills from the House, went into executive session, which extended to adjournment at a late hour.

In the House, a communication was received from the Treasury Department in answer to the call for the correspondence of the Representatives of Foreign Governments relative to the operation of the present Tariff upon their Governments.

Several private or local bills were brought up and passed, and various Senate bills were referred. The Senate's amendments to the Fortification and the Indian Appropriation bills were concurred in, and thus they are finally passed.

The amendments of the Senate to the Navy Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the Union, (Mr. McClellan of New York, in the chair,) and a debate of some length was only terminated by the adoption of a resolution, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, to limit the debate for half an hour, which was mostly consumed by Mr. Gordon on the worn-out topic of extravagance, useless expenditure in the Navy, &c.

The amendments of the Senate were disposed of, some by concurrence and others by non-concurrence.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll made an unsuccessful attempt to attack the treaty by offering a proviso (which was ruled out of order) to the Navy Appropriation bill, against any part of its amount being expended on the African squadron.

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE, on Thursday, March 2, the House bill to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board steamboats, was passed.

The General Appropriation bill was reported back from the Committee on Finance, by Mr. Evans, with amendments.

Mr. Evans moved a suspension of the joint rule to allow the bills for the payment of the Massachusetts claim, for the extension of the charters of the District Banks, and two private bills, to be sent to the House; carried, after remarks by Mr. Allen: yeas 23, nays 13.—(and sent to the House, where it was again objected to by Messrs. Messers. Weller, Atherton, and others, and consequently laid over.)

The House bill to carry into execution the Treaty of Washington was opposed at some length by Messrs. Allen and Benton, and briefly advocated by Messrs. Archer, Calhoun, Evans and Rives.

An amendment of Mr. Allen to limit the appropriation for the African squadron to \$241,000 was rejected, and the bill passed.

The Senate, after a recess, resumed and continued its session to a very late hour.

In the House, various Senate bills were taken up from the Speaker's table and passed without debate, among which are the following: to regulate the currency of gold and silver coin in the United States, and to prevent the entry of merchandise recovered from shipwreck free of duty.

Reports of committees were received in great numbers, some of which follow:

By Mr. Winthrop, from the Committee on Commerce, a motion to take up for a vote, the resolutions heretofore reported by him from that Committee relative to the imprisonment of colored seamen.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the subject on the table; carried—yeas 86, nays 59.

Mr. Powell, from the District of Columbia, a joint resolution to extend for ten years the charters of the District Banks.

By Wm. C. Johnson, from the Select Committee on the subject, a report in favor of the issue and distribution among the States, of 200,000,000 Government Stock.

But Mr. Adams, from the same Committee, of substitute resolutions declaring repudiation a violation of that provision of the Constitution preventing the States from passing any laws impairing the obligations of contracts; that in case any State by repudiation should involve herself in war with a foreign power, she would cease to be a State of the Union and have no claim on the United States, or any portion of them, for aid in her defence, &c.

After a long series of points of order, &c. Mr. Johnson's report was ordered to be printed; and the printing of Mr. Adams's was refused—yeas 72, nays 108. The subject was then, on motion of Mr. Briggs—on account of the lateness of the period of the session—laid on the table.

The Senate bill for the reduction of postage coming up, Mr. Briggs moved a substitute for it, fixing two rates of postage only, viz: 5 cents, 50 miles and under; 10 cents, over 50 miles—the unit being 1.4 oz. weight; abolishing entirely the franking privilege, excepting for the business of the General Post Office and the Treasury Department, providing for the pay of the postage of members of Congress, when in session, out of the contingent funds of the respective Houses, &c.

The first division of the amendment, relating to postage, was adopted—yeas 80, nays 64. The second division, to abolish the franking privilege, was rejected—yeas 73, nays 83.

The bill as amended was then passed.

The House adjourned about seven o'clock.

The two Houses decline to agree on the amendment to the navy appropriation bill relative to Floating Dry Docks, and a committee of conference is appointed.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

IN SENATE, on Friday, March 3, the first business was to pass the resolution by which the several standing committees of the Senate were discharged from the further consideration of all the matters previously referred to them.

The bill to authorize an investigation of alleged frauds under the pre-emption laws, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took up the bill to extend for five years the act granting Pensions to the widows of Revolutionary officers and soldiers.

The bill was debated at considerable length and various motions were made to get rid of the bill, but without success. At length Mr. McRoberts moved to reduce the time from five to one year. The amendment prevailed, 24 to 21. The Bill was then passed 25 to 17.

Nominations, Confirmations and Rejections.

With the exception of the necessary closing business of a session, such as acting on disputed amendments between the two Houses, &c., the Senate were in Executive session pretty much all the time till the expiration of the Congress, just after midnight.

Mr. Wise was three times nominated by the President, as Minister to France, and as often rejected by the Senate. The vote was two to one, 12 to 24.

Mr. Cushing was nominated to the vacant post of Secretary of the Treasury, and was also rejected.

Mr. Irwin was nominated as charge d'affaires to Denmark, and was, without opposition, confirmed.

Mr. Everett, our present Minister at London, was nominated as Minister to China and was confirmed.

Mr. Spencer, of the War Department, was nominated to the Treasury, and was confirmed by the majority of one vote.

Mr. Brown, of Beverly, Mass., (correspondent of the Boston Courier and Mercantile Journal, during this session,) was appointed agent to the Sandwich Islands.

Other lesser nominations, &c., were acted on, the Senate remaining till a late hour in session.

It is understood here that it is intended to send Mr. Webster to take Mr. Everett's place, and that Mr. Cushing will succeed Mr. Webster, ere long.

In the House, the Treasury Note bill, after being amended by the Senate so as to make the stock redeemable in ten years, receded from its disagreement, upon which a committee of conference was ordered, and concurred in the report, and by a vote of 99 to 73, passed the bill.

The General Appropriation Bill after a severe struggle upon some of its provisions was passed at about 10 o'clock.

The joint rule was suspended by both Houses to allow all bills passed to-day and yesterday to be sent to the President, who was for the last few hours of the day in an adjoining room of the Capitol ready without delay to give the finishing stroke, of his signature, to the bills past.

Among the bills of importance other than those elsewhere mentioned which finally passed by both Houses, are the following:

For the Protection of Commerce on the Western shore of Lake Michigan.

To test the practicability of establishing Prof. Morse's Electro-Magnetic system of Telegraphs in the United States.

To protect the live oak timber in Florida.

To provide the means of future intercourse with China.

The result of the consultation of the Committee of Conference on the Navy Appropriation Bill on the item relative to floating docks, was a substitute provision authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to examine the expediency, practicability and probable expense of constructing a dry dock at New York with the aid of the Croton water (postponing operations there for the present;) and appropriating \$100,000 for the construction of a floating dock at Pensacola. The first division of the report (relative to New York) was agreed to by the House, yeas 149, nays 20, and the second (relative to Pensacola) was also agreed to, yeas 100, nays 73. The same was also concurred in by the Senate and thus the bill finally passed.

In the House, the bill to divide the U. States into two military districts was taken up in committee of the whole of the Union, and discussed briefly until the recess at four o'clock, (and subsequently passed the House, but was not acted on by the Senate.)

At six o'clock the House met again, and, after a long delay on points of order, a call of the House, &c., innumerable private bills from the Senate were taken up and passed.

The Speaker having left the chair, and his place being supplied by Mr. Bryas.

Mr. Weller offered a resolution, returning the thanks of the House to the Speaker, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of Speaker for the 27th Congress.

The resolution was adopted. Yeas 141—Nays 76.

Mr. Gwin made a futile attempt to go into Committee of the Whole on the Union, to take up the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine—the House refusing. Yeas 77—Nays 83.

The repeal of the Bankrupt Law is finally effected, having received the President's signature which was delayed to nearly the last moment.

Bill "No. 548" has finally failed, not being reached by the Senate.

Mr. Marshall made an unsuccessful attempt to make a speech "on matters and things in general," with no question before the House.

The hour of twelve arrives—although both Houses remain in session for some time after without further legislative action—the expect-

ties of partisan feeling and excitement are supplanted at the moment of parting at least, by the better feelings of our nature, and are forgotten.—The Speaker delivers his most appropriate and affecting valedictory to those with whom he has been associated in his arduous labors and in an immense concourse—the members take the farewell shake of the hand and the scene closes.

President's Message.

An important message was sent to Congress on Monday, in compliance with the resolution calling for information upon the views of the British Government respecting the late Treaty.

The President maintains that in our negotiations for the suppression of the Slave trade, no new right had been granted to other nations. He says:—

"If, before our laws for its suppression, the flag of every nation might traverse the ocean unquestioned by our cruisers, this freedom was not, in our opinion, in the least abridged by our municipal legislation.

"With the single exception of piracy, no nation has, in time of peace, any authority to detain the ships of another upon the high seas, on any pretext whatever, beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction.

"Not only is the right of search, properly so called, disclaimed by Great Britain, but even that of mere visit and inquiry is asserted with qualifications inconsistent with the idea of a perfect right."

Lord Aberdeen "declares that if, in spite of all the precaution which shall be used to prevent such occurrences, an American ship, by reason of any visit or detention by a British cruiser, should suffer loss and injury, it would be followed by prompt and simple reparation."

"Such were the views at the time of negotiating that Treaty, and such, in my opinion, is its plain and fair interpretation. I regarded the eighth article as removing all possible pretext, on the ground of mere necessity, to visit and detain our ships on the African coast, because of any alleged abuse of our flag by slave-traders of other nations."

We have taken upon ourselves the burden of preventing any such abuse, by stipulating to furnish an armed force—regarded by both the high contracting parties as sufficient to accomplish that object. Denying, as we did and do, all color of right to exercise any such general police over the flags of independent nations, we did not demand of Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretension.—Still less had we the least idea of yielding any thing ourselves in that respect. We chose to make a practical settlement of the question. This we owed to what we had already done upon this subject. The honor of the country called for it—the honor of its flag demanded that it should not be used by others to cover an iniquitous traffic. This Government, I am very sure, has both the inclination and the ability to do this; and, if need be, it will not content itself with a fleet of eighty guns—but sooner than any foreign government shall exercise the province of executing its laws, and fulfilling its obligations, the highest of which is to protect its flag alike from abuse or insult—it would, I doubt not, put in requisition for that purpose, its whole naval power. The purpose of this Government is faithfully to fulfil the Treaty on its part; and it will not permit itself to doubt that Great Britain will comply with it on hers. In this way peace will be best preserved and the most amicable relations maintained between the two countries.

The above paragraphs, and especially the last paragraph, give a full idea of the purport of the message.

FOURIERISM.

An association, on the style of Fourier, has been determined upon in New York. The capital is to be \$200,000, with which a thousand acres of land, between New York and Philadelphia, will be purchased, and the necessary buildings erected. Persons may become stockholders without being members of the association, and vice versa. One quarter of the income of the association is to be paid to the stockholders, or 8 per cent. per annum on the amount of their stock, at their option; the balance is to be paid to the laborers. It is intended to prosecute agriculture, manufactures and the arts, to provide for the education of the children, and for the intellectual and moral cultivation of the children, and for the intellectual and moral cultivation of the members.

At Donaldsonville, La. on the 8th ult., a negro belonging to Madame Mullere, of the parish of Ascension, was found guilty of an attempt to excite the slaves to insurrection, and was sentenced to twenty-one years of hard labor in the chain gang at New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5—P. M.

Damages from Rioting.—In the Supreme Court, the suits brought against the County of Philadelphia to recover damages for property destroyed by the mob in August last; for "Smith's Hall" that was set on fire and burned down, the Jury awarded \$4724 89, and for the African church an award was made for \$5,650; the church was burned, supposed to have caught fire from a flake blown upon it from the Hall.

A most melancholy Circumstance.—On Thursday last, the wife of Joel Evans, a respectable grocer of North-Third street, died after a short illness. Notice was given, and preparations were made for her interment on Saturday. At an early hour on Friday Mr Evans was out giving some directions relating to the funeral and was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and remained insensible up to five o'clock on Saturday morning, when he expired. The husband and wife will be taken to the burial ground in Montgomery county and both interred in the same grave on Monday.

Corr. N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

GIRARD'S WILL.—The Supreme Court today ordered a re-argument in the case of Girard's will. This will doubtless cause excitement in Philadelphia. It makes the question of the right of the city to the whole of Girard's estate doubtful, whereas before it appeared absurd to question the right of the city to the estate.

Phila. N. American.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The Bridgeport N. J. Chronicle says that Mrs Sarah Smith, who died in that place on the 28th ult., was a lineal descendant of the Royal family of Sweden. Her g. g. grand-mother Elizabeth, in the turbulent times of that kingdom, was compelled to flee from her native country, when she was 16 years of age. She was concealed in a lingshead on board of a ship at Stockholm, before the vessel sailed for America. She brought many valuable treasures with her across the water, which were also concealed on board the ship; but after the vessel had sailed over the Atlantic she was wrecked on the Jersey shore. This lady, with a few of the crew barely saved their lives. In her destitute condition, on the shore of a vast wilderness as N. J. then was, she fell in with a hunter by the name of Garrison; their acquaintance grew intimate and ripened into love. She married him, and by him had ten children. It is said that her youngest son William, was born when she was in her 55th year. This gentleman computes his grand mother's descendants in the county at more than a thousand souls.

Selling of below Cost.

—One John Gavard, a Millerite, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., being fully of opinion that the World is about bidding good by to the Universe, as per prediction of the Prophet, recently opened his store of dry goods gratuitously. Of course he had a "fine run of custom," and the Deputy Sheriff of the County, who acted as his assistant on the occasion, found some difficulty in handing out fast enough. The march of intelligence is certainly "onwards" in this magnificent country of ours; this being one of the pleasantest manifestations of it that we have seen. Another proof appears in Philadelphia in this wise: A female residing in Vine street was so "carried away" a few days since, by the preaching of the old humbug, that one of the papers says her friends have to keep a constant watch on her actions, fearful that she may commit suicide. She has already attempted it twice, and a day or two since, when her friends had relaxed their caution, she seized a small child, named Peko, and commenced tearing out its hair by the handful, and it required great exertion on the part of the neighbors, who were attracted by the child's cries, to rescue it from her maniac grasp. Previous to the fatal delirium under which she now suffers, she was characterized for remarkable mildness of disposition.

N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

Fire and Loss of Life.

—The dwelling of Mr Nicholas Larzelere, near Edgemoor, Montgomery county, Pa. was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, and a child about 8 years of age, and a female domestic, named Sarah Weeks, were burnt to death.

Shortly after the arrival of the mermaid in Charleston, a committee of physicians was called upon by the citizens to examine the animal. They did so, and reported it to be a fish and a monkey united—declaring it to be an imposition on the public.

STRANGE CAUSE OF A LEAK.

—The schr Driver, of this port, on her late trip to Mobile, was found to be in a leaky condition, and was with much difficulty kept up until the termination of her voyage. When overhauled for the purpose of being repaired, a large stone was found between her timbers, which by its rolling had worn through several planks, and nearly through the copper on her bottom.—Phila. American.

Snow.—In Switzerland, it is stated that so much snow has not fallen within the memory of man. In some places it is 14 or 15 feet deep. The paths to the houses in the mountains have been blocked up, and many of the inhabitants are almost without food for themselves and their cattle. At the village of Marcote, an avalanche destroyed several buildings, and killed many head of cattle.

Another Seduction Case.

—The editor of the Philadelphia Journal has received a letter from Bradford county in that State, exposing the depravities of a professed minister of the gospel, a Mr. Leffever, who first won the affections of, and then seduced a young lady of his congregation. It is stated that upon the disgrace of their child being disclosed, the father gave one groan, fell and expired—and the mother went into strong convulsions from which she has not yet recovered.

"PATENT SELF-PAYING TOBACCO BOX."

—A neat little machine with the foregoing name stamped upon it, was exhibited to us this morning by the agent for this city, Mr. Gavit. It is intended for use in hotels and other public houses where tobacco is in demand. On depositing a penny in the box and pressing a spring, a little drawer shoots out containing a small paper of tobacco. But the drawer will not move, nor the call for tobacco be answered, however hard the spring may be pressed, until the penny is dropped into the sub-treasury of the machine. One of these automaton Boxes may be seen at McCord's. We believe they are specially designed for the sale of John Anderson's celebrated "Honey Dew," a favorite article with the consumers of the Virginia weed.

[Albany Eve. Jour.

NAVAL.

—We learn that Commander Hugh N. Page has been ordered to the command of the U. S. sloop of war Levant, now lying at the Gosport Navy Yard, - Norfolk Beacon.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Judicial Court of this State, commenced its March term in this town on Tuesday last. The prisoners against whom indictments for Treason, were pending, having petitioned the Governor and Council for release, under the law passed at the late session of the General Assembly, the petitions of the following persons were granted viz: Merrill Hutchinson, George Frisell, John Jones, and Jos. Joslin, and the Attorney General was ordered to enter a *not. pros.* the indictments against them, on their petition and subscribing an oath to bear allegiance to the State, and giving bonds for their good behaviour.

Seth Luther and Nath. N. Carpenter, were brought into Court and the indictments against them continued, they having petitioned the Governor and Council for discharge on the same terms, but their petitions had not been acted upon.

The Court adjourned on Wednesday morning, to its regular term.

THE COMET.—A beam of light in the eastern sky, has been observed for several evenings, which there seems no reason to doubt is the tail of a Comet.

REV. MR. BROOKS.—It is stated in the Boston Christian World, that the Rev. J. Brooks, Pastor of the Unitarian Church in that town, who is now on a visit to Mobile, was preaching with great success in the latter place, and that strong hopes were felt that he would remain.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE, edited by Mrs. S. Coleman.—We have received the first and second numbers of a very neat and interesting periodical, intended for youth. These numbers are filled with interesting matter and embellished with cuts. It is published monthly by T. H. Carter & Co., Boston, at one dollar and twenty five cents a year, in advance.

LADIES COMPANION.—We have received the number for March of this interesting periodical, it contains as usual a pleasing variety of prose and poetry.—The present number contains contributions by Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Orne, Miss H. Gould, Miss Brown, and Messrs Wallace, Simmons, Ingraham, Smith, and Hamilton. The embellishments are "Lady Isabel and the Elf-Prince," and a plate of the Fashions for March. The contents are entirely original.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—In the Emma Isadora, which sailed from Boston, on Wednesday last, for Smyrna, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Reverend Justin Perkins, lady & child, Rev. David T. Stoddard & lady, Misses Catherine Myers and Fidelia Fisk, all destined to the Nestorian Christians in Persia; and Rev. Edwin E. Bliss and lady, destined to the Independent Nestorians. Mar Yehannan, bishop of the Nestorian Church, also goes passenger in the Emma Isadora.

BRAVE GENERALS.—An extract from an official letter in the Madisonian, giving an account of a recent battle between the armies of generals Vidue and Torricco, about one hundred and forty miles from Lima, South America, states that out of seven thousand troops present on both sides, not more than fifty were killed. The two generals fled, and it was with some difficulty that Vidue was overtaken and persuaded that his army was victorious. The other general fled while the chances were decidedly in his favor.

It was ten minutes past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. when the U. S. House of Representatives adjourned sine die. This seems to be a practical admission on the part of the House that its official existence did not terminate at midnight, although most of the members who expressed an opinion on the subject, maintained that it did.

THE SOMERS CASE.—This matter was on Tuesday brought before the grand jury of the U. S. Circuit court sitting at New York, and several of the crew of the Somers were in attendance to be examined by them—but the jury have as yet taken no action in the case.

FAST DAY.—Gov. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, has appointed Thursday, the 6th of April next, to be observed throughout that State as a day of fasting and prayer.

FIRE IN FALL RIVER.—We learn that a fire broke out in a block of buildings on the Main street, Fall River, opposite the post office, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, occupied as the printing office of the Argus; C. Alden, Esq.; Mr. Field, dry goods; Mr. Gibbs, merchant tailor; Mr. Solo, confectioner; and as dwellings for two families. The building was almost entirely destroyed. Most of the goods were saved.

THE NOON-DAY COMET.—The Woodstock (Vt.) Mercury has the following in relation to the new heavenly visitor:

A Comet of unusual size and brilliancy was distinctly visible to the naked eye in this vicinity on Tuesday last at noon-day, at a distance, as we should judge, of 5 or 6 degrees east from the sun, or about twice the space occupied by the three stars in the belt of Orion. It is extended over a space in the heavens of nearly three degrees in length, with little more than one in width, and appeared like a very small white cloud, with its nucleus, or densest part, towards the sun, and its luminous train in opposition to it.

On viewing it through a common three feet telescope of moderate power, it presented a distinct and most beautiful appearance—exhibiting a very white and bright nucleus, and a tail dividing near the nucleus into two separate branches, with the outer sides of each branch convex, and of nearly equal length, apparently 8 or 10 degrees, and a space between their extremities of 5 or 6 degrees. Though viewed several minutes under these favorable circumstances, no corrugations were perceived.

THE COMET.—This remarkable body, which, since the first instant has been seen in the day time in several places so distant from each other as to leave no doubt of its being truly a comet, presented itself to us in admirable style last evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock, exhibiting in the Southwest a long and narrow train, in shape not unlike the representations transmitted to us of the celebrated comet of 1680.

The following observations made at the observatory of Yale College, though not sufficiently precise for scientific purposes, may serve as a general guide to those who may be on the look out this evening. Rising from the horizon about eighteen degrees south of the west point, at an angle of elevation of twenty nine degrees, it extended for thirty degrees along the southern part of the constellation Cetus, (or the Whale,) just grazing on its southern margin, the star *tau Ceti*, and terminating, so far as visible, in the star *tau Eridani*. Its light was rendered less striking by the presence of the moon, then six days old; but should its course bring it favorably into view in the nocturnal sky, it promises to be one of the finest comets ever seen.

The *Aurora Borealis* was visible in the northern sky during the evening, becoming quite bright about eleven o'clock. Yale College, March 7.

A COMET.—A very brilliant comet was visible in the western sky last evening until eight o'clock. It has been noticed at noon day, just without the blaze of the sun, by persons at the eastward. N. Y. Express.

A Family of Counterfeiters.—Mary Shepherd who had been found guilty of counterfeiting in the Court of Sessions, at a late hour on Monday night, was this afternoon sentenced to the State prison for 7 years and one month. The prisoner is a woman about 60 years old, and the mother of a numerous family, the greater number of whom, and also both their parents, are now in different State prisons, or sentenced to be sent there.

About one hour before the mother saw sentenced in the Court of Sessions, her son James Sheppard was, for a similar offence, sentenced by the United States Court to be imprisoned in the State prison five years. Her daughter was sentenced to the State prison by the Court of Sessions about a week back. Her husband is in the State prison of Ohio, one of her sons in the State prison of New Jersey, another in the State prison at Sing Sing, and a third will leave this city for the same place, accompanied by his mother, in a day or two. All these have been convicted of similar offences, counterfeiting.—*Journal of Com.*

District Court of the United States.—This Court is now in session, and in conformity with the invitation which, as it seems to us, Judge Betts, in his charge to the Grand Jury, went out of his way to give, to the relatives of the executed murderers of the Somers, to lay their complaints before that body. Mr. Morris, a clerk in the War Department, and brother-in-law of P. Spencer, has preferred a complaint for murder against Commander Mackenzie and Lieut. Gansvoort. Mrs. Cromwell has done the same as to her husband—all acting, as is believed, under the advice and at the suggestion of Mr. John C. Spencer, through his counsel here, Messrs B. F. Butler and C. O'Connor.

What disposition the Grand Jury will make of these complaints, concerning which they will of course ask the instruction of the Court, we venture not to predict; though we have no doubt of what they ought to make. No man can be justly subject to two different codes and to two different tribunals for the same offence.—*N. Y. American.*

Terrible Loss of Life. Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

By Cincinnati papers dated on Sunday morning, Feb. 28, we have an account of a deplorable fire in that city on the afternoon previous. About 4 o'clock, the extensive pork packing establishment of Messrs Pugh & Alford, corner of Walnut and Canal streets, was discovered to be on fire. It was filled with pork and lard—the building was one hundred feet front by sixty feet deep. The firemen and citizens rushed to the rescue, and a short time after an explosion took place which threw off the roof, and scattered the walls in every direction. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the generation of gas from the burning meat. The destruction of the house involved the loss of a number of lives—the roof and walls falling on the firemen, and instantly killing some and wounding a great number.

The pecuniary loss was very great, but no estimate is given of the amount, or whether there was any insurance.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Monday states that the whole number of persons ascertained to be killed is nine; the number severely wounded is fourteen.

A few days ago, one Dr. Wells of Madison county, charged with habitually whipping his wife, was taken from his house at night by some of his neighbors and severely lynched. Shortly afterwards, as we learn from the Richmond Chronicle, he decamped his wife from home to a lone unfrequented place, and then, between twilight and dark, attempted to murder her. He struck at her neck, making a slight wound, but she rushed from him, and fortunately escaped by hiding from him in the thick undergrowth of the spot.—*Louisville (Ky) Journal.*

COLD WEATHER IN ILLINOIS.—The Galena Gazette of the 10th ult. says: "We have had another touch of cold weather, such as a Greenlander might notice, when out of other conversation. Last Monday morning, the thermometer stood at twenty-seven below zero, and on Tuesday morning at thirty-two."

The storm of Wednesday night and yesterday was the worst of the season.—It was the most severe to face, and obstructed the roads more than any other we have experienced. For the first time since the opening of the road the cars on the Attice Rail Road were unable to perform their regular trip. Between this and Lancaster the rail road was covered with drifts from four to six feet deep, and some of them were nearly half a mile in length.—*Buffalo Com. Adv., March 3.*

Mr. Lewis Chandler of Schuylerville, N. Y., lost his life on the 22d ult. by a strange accident. His hand being caught by a belt in a cotton factory he was carried with great velocity over the drum and dashed against the ceiling with such force as to kill him instantly.

ECCELESIASTICAL CONVENTION.—A special convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Rhode Island will be held at St. Stephen's church, in this city, on Thursday the 6th of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. This convention will either elect a Bishop, or make provisions for the temporary episcopal supervision of the Diocese.—*Providence Journal.*

Further Particulars of the Red River Flood.—The Washington (Arkansas) Telegraph of the 8th ult. says—"We learn that the steamer Napoleon, on her passage to Fort Towson, picked up between two and three hundred persons, and that colonel James H. Johnson and family, reported as lost, are safe. The Fort Towson arrived at Fulton on Monday, having saved several families below that place, some of whom were taken from tops of their houses."

Earthquake.—We learn from Capt. Lee, of brig Mohican from Guayama P. R., which arrived at this port yesterday morning, that a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt at that place on the 8th of February, which, however, did no damage.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Washington papers announce the death of John Douglass Simms, Esq., of that city. This gentleman had, for several years past, officiated as chief clerk of the navy department, and at intervals as acting secretary of the navy. In all the relations of life, private and public, Mr. Simms had enjoyed the highest reputation as a man of sterling integrity.—He was a native of Virginia. The important place thus vacated has been filled by the appointment of A. Thos. Smith, Esq., the late capable and efficient head of the corresponding bureau of the department.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.—Among the executive proceedings in the Senate towards the close of the session of Congress, was the ratification of a convention lately concluded at the city of Mexico between the diplomatic representatives of the United States and that government, the terms of which are said to be honorable and eligible to both nations.

As the ratification of the treaty will doubtless be exchanged in this city, we may expect to see it soon officially promulgated.—*National Intelligencer.*

A letter from St. Johns, P. R. dated Feb 15, says:—

We yesterday received advices from the windward. The effects of the earthquake of the 9th inst. have been awful indeed. The town of Point Petre, Guadalupe, is entirely destroyed, and ten thousand persons are supposed to have been killed. The loss of property is immense.

Mr. Conning.—The Boston Mercantile Journal says, "we have it from undoubted authority that he intends to return home and be a candidate for reelection to Congress from the third district!"

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, March 6. Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 464 Beef Cattle, 1000 Sheep, and 30 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle and 400 Sheep unsold.

PORKS.—Beef Cattle.—Prices generally obtained last week for a like quality, were not sustained, better Cattle were at Market, and some of which sold for our highest quotations, viz: Extra at 4 75 a \$5. First quality \$4 25 a \$4 62; second quality, \$4; third quality \$3 50 a 3 75.

Sheep.—Dull; lots were sold from 1 50 to 4 75.

Swine.—No lots were sold to peddle. A few were retailed from 1-2 to 3 1-2c.

MARRIED.

In Providence, on the 2d, Andrew Robeson, Jr. of New Bedford, to Mary Arnold, daughter of Zachariah Allen, of Providence.

DIED.

In this town, on the 3d inst. Amey Bliss, daughter of the late Henry Bliss, Esq.

In Providence, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Parmelia Baker, in the 70th year of her age—4th inst. Miss Charlotte De Costa, in the 60th year of her age.—5th, Susan Doyle, aged 63. In Canterbury, Conn., 26th ult. Miss Anna A. daughter of Nathan Waterman, Esq. formerly of Providence.

At Richmond, on the 22d ult. Mrs. Sarah Taber, widow of the late Mr. Abner Taber, formerly of this town, aged about 80 years.

In Cairo, Illinois, 10th ult. Mr. Daniel C. son of the late Mr. Daniel C. Cushing of Providence.

At Brooklyn, on Thursday evening last, Miss Elizabeth Saltonstall.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, March 4th.
Sch's John Jay, Baker, from Providence for Philadelphia; Myrtle, Paine, do. for New York.

SUNDAY, March 5th.
Sloops Hope, Browning, fm New York for Providence; Arion, Miller, and Vigilant, Hm, do. for do.

MONDAY, March 6th.
Sloop Republic, of and from N. Bedford for New York.

Revenue Cutter Jackson, Conner, from a cruise.

Sailed—Brigs Confidence, for Havana; Lodi, for Philadelphia; Sch's Elizabeth, for Philadelphia; John Jay, for do; Mary Elizabeth, for Baltimore.

TUESDAY, March 7th.
Brig Barfine, dragged from her anchorage in the inner harbor, last night, in the heavy blow from NW, and went ashore on the flats, where she now lies nearly high and dry at low water.

WEDNESDAY, March 8th.
Sailed—Cutter Jackson, Conner, on a cruise.

Sch's Hero, of and from Thomaston for New York; Freeman, Spear, from do; Eliza H. Herrick, Wilkinson, from Salem for do.

Rev. Cutter, Madison, Mather, from a cruise.

THURSDAY, March 9th.
Sloop Moses Eddy, Bliven, from Providence for New York; Argo, Snell, from New Bedford.

Brig Wankinco, Atkins, from Fall River for Baltimore.

Sch's James Barbour, Bangs, fm Providence for Philadelphia.

Sloop Willard, Willard, from Warren for New York.

FRIDAY, March 10th.
Sch's Iole, Norwood, from New York for Eastport.

Sailed—Revenue Cutter Madison, Mather, on a cruise.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

At "Tuckapa", Louisiana, Feb. 7th, Sch's Cera, Lawton, for Bayo Black, to load with Sugar, for New Orleans.

Adv. at New Orleans, 18th ult., Brig Canonius, Vaughan, for New York.

Cld at New York, 26th ult., Brig Harriet, Vinson, Mobile.

Arr at Mobile, 19th ult., Sch's Export, Gardner, from Havana.

Arr at New Orleans, 18th, Ship Huntsville, Mumford, New York.

At Havana, 12th ult., Brigs Echo, Messer, and Anawoni Swasey, diseng.

At Savannah, 23d ult., Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, for Havana, soon.

At Charleston, 27th Brig Good Hope, Wade, Idg for Providence.

Cld at Apalachicola, 13th ult., Ship Marianna; Philips, N. York; brig Peruvian, Watson, Providence.

Arr at Savannah, 26th Brig Poland, Smith, fm Havana.

Weekly Almanac.

1843. MARCH.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water
11 Saturday	6 13	5 47	3 5	3 42	
12 Sunday	6 12	5 48	3 46	4 37	
13 Monday	6 10	5 50	4 23	5 31	
14 Tuesday	6 9	5 51	4 56	6 25	
15 Wednesday	6 7	5 53	5 26	7 18	
16 Thursday	6 5	5 54	5 54	8 12	
17 Friday	6 4	5 56	6 26	9 7	

Full Moon 16th day, 1h. 14m. morning.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Public Notice that he has been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of MARY DAVENPORT.

Late of Little Compton, dec. and has accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said estate to make settlement with him without delay.

OTIS WILBOR, Executor.
Little Compton, March 11.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to the farm known as the Valentine Silk Farm on the New London turnpike road, two miles from Providence bridge, where his father has cultivated trees, shrubs, grape vines and flowers for some years past, and is now prepared to furnish almost every thing called for in a Nursery, equal, if not superior to any in the State, and pledges himself to satisfy all that may favor him with their custom, both as to quality and price.

FERDINAND POTTER.

Orders Left at the Store of C N TILLEY No 142 Thames Street Newport, will be punctually attended to.

March 11 1843.

READ IT.

To be sick is no longer a misfortune, but a GUILT. Has any man a headache? PETERS' CORIANDR LOZENGES will cure him in a few minutes. Is any one troubled with a hacking cough, which may terminate in consumption? In PETERS' COUGH LOZENGES he may find almost immediate relief.—Worms kill many children. They can neither kill or hurt a child who is supplied with PETERS' WORM LOZENGES.—Hence we may well conclude as we began, that to be sick is no longer a misfortune, but a fault. We say to all, go at once and procure some of these famous Lozenges, at 142 Thames Street, Newport, of

CHARLES N. TILLEY.

March 11.

STRONG Thread Strainer Cloth, For Sale by H. SESSIONS.

March 11.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of April, The Store No. 90, Thames Street, now occupied by S. Clarke Sanford. For further particulars enquire of

I. CROOKER.

Newport, March 11, 1843.

FOR SALE or TO LET.

A FARM

Known by the name of the Harrison Farm, Containing about 160 acres, pleasantly situated on the south side of the inner harbor of New

port,—is about one and a half miles distance from the town by land and has an easy communication by water. The buildings are in good order—the dwelling house is large, and calculated to accommodate a number of boarders.—Possession will be given on the 25th of March. For terms, apply to

GEORGE A. ARMSTRONG, SETH BATEMAN.

Newport, Jan. 21, 1843.

New Orleans Molasses.

(of superior quality)

The cargo of Brig Confidence, in Hhds, Tierces, and barrels. For sale by

GEO. ENGS.

Feb. 25—3w.

Information Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to obtain information as to the present residence of his brother JAMES HURST, a Power-loom Weaver, formerly of Ashton, Lancashire, England;—Any information relative thereto, directed to John Hurst, at the Perry Mill in Newport R. I. will be thankfully received.

JOHN HURST.

Newport, Feb. 25. 1843.

TO LET.

And possession given immediately.

The new House on Barney street, next west of the Catholic Church. Said house, with the basement is well finished. It has a rain water cistern in the basement, a wood house and well in the yard. For further particulars apply to

BENJ. CHACE,

on the premises, or

W. B. & E. J. SWAN,

Nov. 12. No. 89 Thames st.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Feb. 13

WHEREAS application was made this day to this Court for the appointment of an Administrator on the estate of HUMPHREY ELDRIDGE,

late of Little Compton dec.

It is ordered, that the same be received and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Little Compton, on Monday the 13th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P.M. and that Legal notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard,

by order

OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, Feb. 20th.

WHEREAS the Administrator's account on the estate of

LYDIA P. ALBRO,

late of Middletown, dec. was presented for allowance.

It is Ordered, That the same be received and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town House in Middletown the 3d Monday in March next, at 1 o'clock P. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

A true Copy—Witness

JOSHUA COGGESHALL, Probate Clerk.

Croton Cream ALE.

Of Superior quality. Just received

and for sale at the Confectionary & Variety store of

Feb. 11.] T. STACY Jr.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Farm on Rhode Island

To be sold at Public Auction on SAT.

URDAY the 11th day of March at 11

o'clock A. M. on the premises:—

A L. L. that Farm late the Homestead of THOMAS BORDEN, dec. situated on Rhode Island, within 80 rods of Bristol Ferry, containing 62 Acres of good land, well proportioned into tillage, meadow and grazing land and divided into convenient lots by substantial stone walls. The premises front on the main road leading from Bristol to Newport and extend back to Narragansett Bay upon which there is a valuable sea-weed privilege and other first rate materials for manure.—On the farm is a commodious dwelling-house and other buildings, and an orchard of excellent fruit trees, all grafted and just in prime. The soil of this farm is good and may from its own resources be made as productive as any in the State, while the location is pleasant, commanding one of the most beautiful and variegated prospects to be seen upon Rhode Island. Persons wishing to examine the premises are referred to Mr. Andrew McCurrie, residing thereon, or to N. Bullock, Bristol. An undoubted title will be given and conditions easy.

WM. BARKER, Auc'r.

Portsmouth, Feb. 18, 1843.—6w.

Should the above day prove stormy, the sale will be deferred to the following Monday.

Stock, & Farming Utensils, AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, March 14th 1843, at 10 o'clock A. M. (if fair, if not the first fair day after,) at the residence of Daniel J. Weeden on Prudence Island.

18 Cows, 2 pair of Oxen, 2 pair of three year old Steers, 2 Bulls, 12 head of young Stock, 2 Horses, 250 Sheep, 1 large Ox Cart, Farming Utensils, Hay, &c. &c.

WM. BARKER, Auc'r

March 11, 1843.

To be Let at Auction,

On TUESDAY the 21st of March, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises for the term of one year from the 25th of March.

THE Farm in Portsmouth, belonging to the heirs of the late Henry Lawton, containing about 70 Acres of good land.

ALSO, will be sold at Auction at the above time and place, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) one pair of Oxen, four Cows, one Horse, one Ox Cart, and several other articles. Conditions at the time and place.

GIDEON LAWTON.

Portsmouth, March 11.

On SATURDAY, March 25th at 11

o'clock, will be let at Public Auction, at the Brick Market,

THE Stalls in said Market, and the Burial Ground, for one year, the Burial Ground for mowing, and for no other purpose.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER at the Red Market, the Stalls in said Market, for one year. Conditions at time and place.

J. GOODS

Poetry.

From the Boston American.

The Mother to her Child.

BY J. H. WARDLAND.

Gone—gone—so early gone!
Snatched from my bosom, in thy infant bloom,
Like the opening rose that is cut down
Ere yet its first perfume
Scenteth the summer air—like blush of even
Fading away and melting into Heaven.

Those play lips of thine!
I see them part, as on thy mother's breast
Thou breath'st so sweet—thy warm cheek
Pressing mine.

While sinking calm to rest,
Thou infant prayest—"Father, who art in
Heaven!"
Thy kingdom come—oh, be my sins forgiven!"

Thy sins, my child!—No stain
Hath ever spoiled so pure a spirit's shrine;
No sin upon thy spotless heart hath lain
That needs forgiveness—thine
Hath been an hour of innocence, and guilt
A stranger to that cherub brow and smile.

Thou art but summoned home!
And angels call thee now: to bear thee back;
Thy gentle spirit we receive; sweet child,
Celestial ones are singing: See! near thy
throne
The sainted spirits welcome thee, loved one."

Hark! Thy last breath and sigh
Upon thy mother's bosom! Thou dost but
sleep
And shall awake again in Paradise.
Then who, oh! who would weep?
Sleep on, Cordelia! Sleep! So early gone;
To earth a child is lost—To Heaven a cherub
won!"

A Chronological Account

of all material Occurrences from the first
settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1663.

Charter of King Charles.

This year through the unwearied exertions of the Colony's agent, Dr. John Clarke, and the powerful influence of the Earl of Clarendon, King Charles 2d granted an ample Charter dated July 8, 1663, whereby the Province was made a Body Corporate and Politick in fact and in name, by the name of the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

At a Court of Commissioners held at Newport, in November, the Charter was received by the hands of Capt. George Baxter, who had received it from Mr. Clarke, the Agent in London.

The news of the arrival of the Charter appears to have been received with great joy throughout the Colony.

Accepting the Charter.

On the 24th of November an Assembly of the whole Freemen of the Colony, was held at Newport for the purpose of receiving and accepting the Charter.

Benedict Arnold, the President of the Colony, was chosen Moderator.

The Assembly being met, it was ordered and voted: That the letter of Mr. Clarke be opened and read.

That the Box in which the Kings gracious letters were enclosed be opened, and the letters read by Capt. George Baxter, in view of all the people, which was accordingly done, and the letters with his Majesty's Royal stamp and broad seal, with much becoming gravity held up on high and presented to the view of the people, and so returned into the Box, and locked up by the Governor, in order to its safe keeping.

That the most humble thanks of this Colony, to our most gracious Sovereign Lord King Charles of England &c. for the high, and inestimable, yet the incomparable grace and favor unto us, be presented and returned by the Governor and Deputy Governor in behalf of the whole Colony.

The Governor and Deputy Governor were desired to return the humble thanks of the whole Colony, to the Hon. Earl of Clarendon, Lord high Chancellor of England, for his great care and love for this Colony.

It was voted that Mr. John Clarke, the Colony's Agent in England be saved harmless in his Estate, and that all his disbursements in going to England &c. shall be repaid and discharged by the Colony.—That in addition the sum of one hundred pounds shall be paid to him as a gratuity.

It was voted that 25 pounds sterling, be paid to Capt. George Baxter as a token from the Colony, for his services as bearer of the Charter.

Benedict Arnold, was appointed Governor and William Brenton, Deputy Governor, in the Charter.

At a Meeting of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Assistants at Newport on the 28th of November.

It was ordered that a General Assembly be by a warrant from the Governor, called to assemble and set at Newport, on the first Tuesday in the month of March next, all officers civil and Military were ordered to be continued and to be engaged anew.

The Governor having informed the Indian Kings Quissacquoah & Ninigant that his Majesty of England, had been pleased in our Patent to take the said Sachems and all the Narragansett Indians and their lands, under his gracious protection and that his Majesty had given this Colony the government thereof.—The said Sachems did voluntarily make answer that they most kindly thank King Charles for his grace therein.

The first General Officers under the Charter were Benedict Arnold, Governor. Wm. Brenton, Lieut. Governor, and Wm. Baulston, Wm. Field, John Greene, John Coggeshall, Joseph Clarke, James Barker, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, John Porter, Randal Holden, Assistants.

The Towns of Newport and Portsmouth, by their Committees make a settlement between their respective towns concerning bounds.

(To be Continued.)

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactures, Building and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—The capital stock is

\$150,000.

All paid in and well invested.—Directors elected June 6th, 1842:—

Solomon Townsend, William Rhodes, Tully D. Bowen, Wilbur Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, Robert R. Stafford, George S. Rathbun, Amos D. Smith, Caleb Harris and Roswell Waterman, Shubael Hutchings, Ebenezer Kelley, Jabez Bullock.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property) per mail, to the President and Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE POWERS, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President. ALEX. O. PECK, Sec'y. American Insurance Co's Office, July 14, 1842.

Have you ever tried it?



Dr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BALM OF Spikenard Blood Root, Wild Cherry and Comfrey.

THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and

All Affections of the Throat & Lungs. It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

Every Thing Heretofore Discovered. Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes, symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balm, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, &c. should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balm. Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regular appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 Hanover street Boston.

For sale in Newport, by R. J. Taylor Charles Catton, John Easton, S. Sterne, and J. J. Allan—and by J. Headley, in Portsmouth.—and all agents who sell his bitters.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

Just received, a fresh supply of S. O. Richardson's celebrated

Sherry Wine Bitters

and Family Pills, for sale above. Look out for counterfeits and imitations. Newport, Dec. 10, 1842.

For Newport and Providence.



UNTIL further notice the Mail stage will leave Providence for Warren, Bristol and Newport, every morning (Sundays excepted) at nine o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Newport at two o'clock P. M. A Mail stage will also leave Newport for Providence via Bristol and Warren, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Providence at 2 o'clock P. M., in time to take the Stonington Cars for New York, the cars for Boston, and the Stages for Woonsocket and Coventry. This is the most direct and expeditious Stage route between Providence and Newport, and passengers taking this line may rest assured that every attention will be paid to render the ride as comfortable as possible.—The coaches are in good order—good horses and careful and obliging drivers. There is now a new horseboat at Bristol Ferry which makes the crossing much more expeditious and pleasant than formerly.

Extra horses and coaches furnished in either place at short notice.

Books kept in Providence at the Manufactures and Franklin Hotels; at Coles in Warren, Jones in Bristol, and at Hazard's and Townsend's in Newport.

G. R. KINICUTT, Providence, S. J. MASON, Jr. Warren, J. CHADWICK, Bristol, JOHN G. WEAVER, Newport, Oct. 22, 1842.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers

for Sale, his House and Lot,

situated in the central part of

Broad street, occupied by

F. Carr.—The House is a substantial,

well built structure, two stories high, 35

feet in length, by 30 in breadth with

an addition to the rear also two stories, high,

and 18 feet by 12 in dimension together

with a wood house, rain water cistern,

and a well of good water. The Lot is

spacious, being 90 feet on Broad street,

and running back upwards of 250 feet,

and covered with a variety of fruit and

ornamental trees.—The whole forms a

most eligible residence for a private family,

or may for a small amount be converted

into a convenient Boarding House.

WM. G. HAMMOND.

Coaster's Manifests

For sale at this Office.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

RAIDING

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the **INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT**—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true **HAYS' LINIMENT**, from *Comstock & Co.* and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by **Ross' Scurf**; and **Foundered** horses entirely cured by **Ross' Founder Ointment**. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the **PILES**

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

(See Dr. Lin's signature, nature, thus:)

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of **FEVER**, or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface.

COLDS & COUGHS

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and **DROPSY** are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.



hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPILLA, COMSTOCK'S COM

FOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsapilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swollen or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

will eradicate all **WORMS** in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnstock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Restored according to act of Congress, in the year 1840, by *Comstock & Co.*, in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane New York, and of our agents.

For Sale by R. J. TAYLOR.

The Most Highly Approved MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND all diseases of the Lungs.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM is believed to be the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis, consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

Extracts from Certificates. Dr. Samuel Merrill of Concord, N.H., writes that he is satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm is a valuable medicine, having been used with complete success in cases which had previously resisted the most approved prescriptions.

Dr. Truman Abell of Lempster, N.H., writes that he confidently recommends its use in all complaints of the chest, as equal, if not superior to any other medicine within his knowledge.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass., writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm to have the desired effect, and recommends it as a safe, convenient and efficacious medicine.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N.H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits or Imitations*, which have been partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

It is assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of **SAMUEL REED** or **WM. JON'S CUTLER**, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of **Wm. Jon's Cutler**.) Prepared by **REED, WISE & CUTLER**, (late Low & Reed,) Wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. Price 50 cents.

October 29, 1842.

The above Balm, is for sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILL.

THE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been more successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heartburn, acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient Diarrhoea, colic, Jaundice, Flatulency, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, sickhead ache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, headache, heartburn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find they are convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. As *Dinner Pills* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates, and ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages of journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. As Full doses they are a highly efficacious and Anti-bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the mass of evidence published in favour of these pills, a few certificates are selected (as many as the limits of an advertisement will conveniently admit of) to show the character of the Pills as well as of the *Precursor*, which last is deemed of some importance to establish confidence; at a time when the public are imposed on by so many ignorant and unprincipled empirics.

Duplin County, N. C. March 7, 1834.

To Dr. John Beckwith: Dear Sir,—I have with your permission used your Anti-dyspeptic Pills in my practice ten years, and have thoroughly tested them in my own person; for you know I was much of a Dyspeptic and you will add, something of a hypochondriac, and have found them an invaluable remedy. My sick-headache is uniformly relieved by them. I feel the public should be made acquainted with their value and receive the benefits of a medicine calculated to do so much good, and to save them from the too common and undivided use of mercurial preparations. Truly yours,

ELIJAH CROSBY, M. D.

The following Testimonial of the claim of these Pills to public patronage, has been selected from many of similar import, recently furnished.

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Jett D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 2, 1835

Having for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith of this city, and enjoyed his professional services I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of that public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for some time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

The above PILLS are for sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

Newport, Dec. 18.

Molasses Hhd Shooks and Heads.

1000 of the first quality. For sale by PECKHAM, BULL & CO.

150 CASKS fresh Eastern Lime, for sale by PECKHAM, BULL & CO.

Feb. 26—1843.

PERFUMERY.

A Great variety just received and for sale at the Variety Store of

Jan. 29. T. STACY, Jr.

TO LET And Immediate Possession given.

THE HOUSE at the north end of Thames Street, adjoining the House of Wm. Stevens.

ALSO A House in Middletown, on the Farm of the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the West Road. For terms apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM. April 16,

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to relinquish the business in which he has so long been engaged, offers for sale the establishment, in Newport, so well known as the **EAGLE HOTEL**.

The house was mostly rebuilt in 1836; is 93 feet in length, and 35 in breadth; and contains four parlors, a large and convenient dining hall, and rooms for the comfortable occupancy of seventy boarders. Attached to it there are a garden, outhouses, stables and every desirable convenience. The central position and extensive accommodations of this establishment will always secure for it a full share of public support at all seasons of the year. It will be sold with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to the present proprietor and occupant.

THOMAS TOWNSEND. Newport, R. I. Sept. 25, 1841.

TO LET, THAT pleasant and commodious Dwelling.

House, in Washington street, owned and formerly occupied, by Hon. Wm. Hunter.—The Estate is in excellent repair and has been occupied for the last five years by Miss Gory as a Boarding-House.—It has a large yard, garden, and an unfailing well of water. It will be Let for One or more years.—For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN FINCH. Newport, March 13.

TO LET. THE Dwelling house at the south part of Thames street,

formerly the residence of the late Capt. John Cahoon. For terms apply to

HENRY J. HUDSON. Newport July 16.

FOR SALE. A very pleasantly situated and valuable FARM, lying on the East side of this Island,

and 4-1/2 miles from Newport, being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land; it is well fenced with stone wall.—The Farm has on it a double two story dwelling house, a good wash room and milk house, a crib and grain house, and a large double barn; all the above buildings are in good repair—there is also a well of good soft water, and a water grist mill that will rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—There is also a large full grown greenling orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are in full bearing of fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit, and any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase—it is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island.

ROBINSON POTTER.

FOR SALE. The Estate in Spring street, opposite Trinity Church, now occupied by Capt. Robert Wylie. On the premises is a two story dwelling House, a cook-house &c., all nearly new, and convenient for a small family. For further particulars and terms apply to

BENJ. MUMFORD, Assignee of Geo. Knowles. Newport, August, 20th 1842.

TO LET. THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in Franklin-street,

next west of Dr. T. C. Dunn's.—The House is in complete repair; has a large garden, a well of excellent water, with a pump in the wash room; a large grass plat in front of the house, and it is a very pleasant residence for a genteel family.—Also, Several small Tenements, and immediate possession given.—For terms, &c. apply to

ROBINSON POTTER. Newport May 1.

Smoke House.

JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 100, Thames street, has in readiness his Smoke House for the purpose of smoking Hams.—Those who favor him with their custom will please send them as above, and they will be satisfactorily attended to. If any ne desires Mr. D. to send for their Hams and return them, he will do so at a small additional expense. Hams cured, also, y Mr. D. in the best manner.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1842.

Savings' Bank.

A DIVIDEND was declared this day, of 2 1/2 per cent, on all sums that have been in for the space of six months, and 1 1/4 per cent, on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the Institution, payable on and after Saturday, the 21st instant.

C. GYLES, Treasurer. Newport, Jan. 26, 1843.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, And PHENIX BITTERS.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crassities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of those well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidney and the bladder, and by this means the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the ordinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them through the veins, renews every part of the system and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Life Medicines, have been the roughly tested and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, Heart burn and Head ache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fever